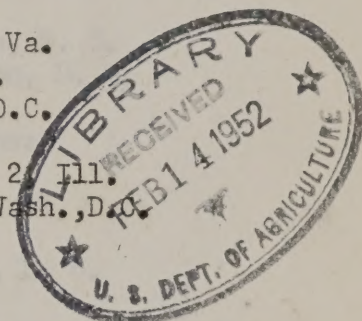


PARTICIPANTS
CONFERENCE ON RURAL READING

Mrs. Clara B. Ackerman, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
E. W. Aiton, National 4-H Club Foundation, Inc., c/o Extension Service, USDA,
Washington, D.C.
Clifford Alston, Land-Grant College Consultant, American Institute of Cooperation,
P.O. Box 391, Little Rock, Ark.
O. W. Anderson, County Agricultural Agent, Rockville, Maryland
Mrs. Atlee Armour, National Home Dem. Council, Rising Sun, Maryland
*Lester Asheim, Dean of Students, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago,
Chicago 37, Illinois
Mrs. H.C. Bailes, City Library, Oswego, New York
*Julia D. Bennett, Assistant Director, American Library Association Washington Office,
Hotel Congressional, Washington 3, D. C.
*Miss Nora E. Beust, Specialist for School and Children's Libraries, U. S. Office
of Education, Washington, D.C.
*Mrs. Goldie Bittle, Library
J.L. Boatman, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
Sherman Briscoe, Office of Information, U.S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D.C.
Constance Carr
Gladys Hasty Carroll, South Berwick, Maine (Author)
*Verner W. Clapp, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Sanford Cobb, Sears-Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
*Christine Coffey, Asst. Ext. Librarian, Va. State Library, Richmond, Va.
Amy Cowing, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D.C.
Lucinda Crile, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D.C.
R.J. Crohn, New American Library, 501 Madison, New York 22, N.Y.
Warren T. Davis, United Educators, Inc., 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.
Dr. Howard Dawson, National Education Assn., 1201 - 16th St., N.W., Wash., D.C.
*Nancy Jane Day, School Library Supervisor, Columbia, S.C.
William DeHart, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Mrs. Orman E. Demorest, Whitaker, Va. (Farm Bureau)
Gertrude Dieken, Farm Journal, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Penna.
Thelma Dreia, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U.S.D.A., Wash., D.C.
Miss Margaret Dudley, American Book Publishers' Council, 2 W. 46th St., N.Y., N.Y.
Roy B. Eastin, Jr., Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.
Dorothy Emerson, Girls' 4-H Club Leader, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
*Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Lulu Evanson, Jamestown, North Dakota (Farmers Union)
*Anne Farrington, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, State Office Building,
Madison 2, Wis.
Jack Fischer, Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, N.Y.
Mrs. William E. Fitzpatrick, Route 1, Lexington, Va. (Home demonstration clubs)
Mrs. John Flock, Bonnesboro, Md. (Farm Bureau)
Robert Frase, American Book Publishers Council, 812 - 17th St., N.W., Wash., D.C.
Father Fredericks, National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Ave.,
N.W., Washington, D.C.
Ralph Fulghum, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
*Mrs. Loleta Fyan, President, American Library Association, State Library, Lansing,
Michigan
Mrs. Ruth Gagliardo, Kansas Teachers' Assn., 1108 Ohio Street, Lawrence, Kans.
Gilbert Goodkind, American Booksellers' Assn., 724 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y.
*Mrs. Mary Keenan Hadley, Prince Georges County Library, Hyattsville, Md.
Florence L. Hall, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D.C.
Hambidge, Gove, Fooe & Agriculture Organization, Washington, D.C.



*Names starred are librarians who attended conference

Josephine Hemphill, Office of Inf., U.S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
Mr. Hervey, National Grange, Washington, D. C.
Eunice Heywood, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
Sallie Hill, Editor, Home Dept., Progressive Farmer, Birmingham, Alabama
S. P. Hipsley, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Gertrude Holloway, State Home Demonstration Leader, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, Del.
*Miss Elizabeth House, Secretary and Director, State Library Commission, Raleigh, N.C.
Robert West Howard, Book Columnist, Successful Farming Magazine, 150 Leonard St.,
Annisquam, Mass.
Merle Howes, 4-H Fellow, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
*Richard J. Hurley, Dept. of Library Sciences, Catholic Univ., Washington 17, D.C.
Nathan A. Hurwitz, President, Book Previews, 11 E. 48th St., New York 17, N.Y.
Carl Hutchinson, Director of Education, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Inc.,
245 N. High Street, Columbus 16, Ohio
Mrs. Irwin Jackson, Route 1, Raleigh, N.C. (Home Demonstration clubs)
Peter Jennison, Publishers Weekly, 62 W. 45th St., New York 19, N.Y.
Dallas Johnson, Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16, N.Y.
Mrs. Hazel C. Jordan, State Home Demonstration Agent, 421 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Capitol Ave.,
Little Rock, Arkansas
*Mr. Nat Kellerman, American Lending Library, College Point, L.I., New York
Charles Kellogg, Chief, Soil Survey, BPISAE, Agriculture Research Administration,
Beltsville, Md.
Dr. Katherine Keneally, Child Center, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
P.V. Kepner, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
*Katharine Kosmak, State Department, Washington, D. C.
Laura Lane, Country Gentleman, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Penna.
Dr. Robert Leigh, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Luigi G. Ligutti, National Catholic Rural Life Conference,
3801 Grand Avenue, Des Moines 12, Iowa
W.A. Lloyd, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Russell Lord, Editor, The Land, Bel Air, Maryland
Marjorie Luce, State Home Demonstration Leader, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
Mary S. Lyle, Professor, Dept. of Home Economics, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
Mrs. Lydia Lynde, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
Howard McClarren, American Inst. of Cooperation, 744 Jackson Pl., N.W., Wash., D.C.
Wesley McCune, Executive Asst. to the Secretary, U.S. Dept. of Agric., Wash., D.C.
Margaret McElderry, Harcourt Brace & Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
Elwood McIntyre, Office of Information, U.S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D.C.
Rev. Horace J. McKenna, S.J., Cardinal Gibbons Inst., Ridge, Maryland
Allen McMahan, President, American Booksellers Assn., Lehman Book and Stationery
Company, Ft. Wayne, Indiana
*A.L. McNeal, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mrs. Jeanne Moehn, Extension Service, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
*Mrs. Margie S. Malmberg, Big Island, Va. (American Library Association)
J.L. Matthews, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D.C.
Frederic G. Melcher, President, R. R. Bowker Co., 62 W. 45th St., New York, N.Y.
Harry Mileham, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
Eva Minix, Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
Dr. Virginia Neel, National Education Association, 1201 - 16th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.
Dr. E. J. Niederfrank, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D.C.
John O'Connor, President, American Book Publishers Council, 1107 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y.
Mrs. Owens, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Chas. E. Potter, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D.C.
*Olive B. Price, Div. of Overseas Information Centers, State Dept., Wash., D. C.
Dr. Wayne O. Reed, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.
Madge J. Reese, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D.C.
Mrs. J. Homer Remsberg, National Home Demonstration Council, Middletown, Md.

Victor Reynolds, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York
Dr. Mark Rich, American Baptist Home Missions Society, 164 Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y.
Mary Rokahr, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D.C.
L. A. Schlup, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D.C.
Warren E. Schmidt, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D.C.
*Margaret C. Scoggin, New York Public Library, 5th Ave. & 42nd St., N.Y., N.Y.
Paul Shank, Mennonite Publishing House, Scottsdale, Penna.
*Dr. Ralph Shaw, Librarian, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Caroline Sherman, Bureau of Agric. Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agric., Wash., D.C.
Skucius, Elaine, 4-H Fellow, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
William Sloane, William Sloane Associates, Inc., 119 W. 57th Street, N.Y., N.Y.
Prof. T.V. Smith, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.
Alfred D. Stefferud, Editor, Yearbook of Agriculture, U.S. Dept. of Agric., Wash., D.C.
J.K. Stern, President, American Inst. of Cooperation, 744 Jackson P., N.W.,
Washington 6, D.C.
Mrs. Else Strom, 1555 Colonial Terrace, Arlington, Va. (Swedish press)
Mrs. Mary Switzer, President, National Home Dem. Agents' Assn., 210 Pearl St.,
Buffalo 2, New York
Joe Tonkin, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Helen D. Turner, Extension Service, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
R. A. Turner, Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Marjorie VandeWater, Science Service, Washington, D. C.
Rev. J. L. Vizzard, S.J., Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Theodore Waller, American Book Publishers Council, 2 W. 46th St., New York 19, N.Y.
*Mrs. Ruth Warncke, Librarian, Kent County, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Gertrude L. Warren, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
Patricia Watts, 3 Dyer Avenue, Reisterstown, Maryland (4-H girl)
*Mrs. Helen Wessells, Library Journal, 62 W. 45th St., New York, N.Y.
Louise Whitcomb, Ext. Service, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, Delaware
C. Maurice Wieting, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, 245 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio
Mrs. Russell Wilder, The Westchester, 4000 Cathedral Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.
M. C. Wilson, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C.
Carl R. Woodward, President, Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island
Obed A. Wyum Rutland, North Dakota
Mrs. F. B. Wilson, Tappahannock, Virginia (Farm Bureau)

Problem I. Stimulation of Interest in Reading Among Rural People.

Topic A. What can be and is being done by public libraries, schools, colleges, and universities.

Mrs. Loleta Fyan, Group Leader
Harry Mileham, Recorder

1. The Present Situation

Many techniques, approaches and channels are being used by public libraries, schools, and colleges and universities to stimulate interest in reading on the part of rural people. Some are being used rather generally while others are innovations that are still confined to localities. Many of them are aimed at making rural people better acquainted with books and other reading materials; at dissipating the awe in which books, bookstores, and libraries are sometimes held; at giving adults and children greater satisfaction and pleasure in reading; and at leading people to see the library as a homelike place where they will get the help they want.

2. What Is Being Done

Here is a preliminary inventory of the things that are being done and the devices and methods being used toward this end:

By Public Libraries:

Bookmobiles

Lists of suggested reading for various ages and interests

Book stations in stores

Exhibits of books, and reading lists, at training workshops.

Exhibits of art and handicrafts made by local people in connection with their reading.

Newspaper columns by librarians.

Radio programs, including announcements of books, by librarians.

Children's vacation reading clubs.

Adults' reading clubs.

Weekly story-telling periods for children and their parents - meetings or on radio.

Book carnivals.

Informing local librarians and the public about radio programs on books.

Telling local librarians about available recordings of books and reading programs suitable for use over local radio stations.

State library extension services.

Use of pamphlets in libraries, including giving out such pamphlets.

Coordination of reading with use of tours, field trips, films, and other visual aids.

In-service training of librarians, including volunteer librarians.

More homelike libraries with an informal atmosphere, attractive surroundings, pastel colors, and better lighting.

Trend toward more professional librarians and fewer volunteer librarians.

Libraries in stores at street level.

Tours of libraries.

By Schools, Colleges, and Universities

Teachers working with school librarians in encouraging children to read.

Improved, more interesting, readers and other school books.

Teaching methods that interest children in reading.

Informal use of school libraries for recreational reading.

Library clubs for pupils.

Promotion of reading by school clubs, including the Future Homemakers of America.

Assistance in the school library by the pupils.

Refurbishing of school libraries.

Informal atmosphere in school libraries.

Encouraging older children to take home picture books to show to younger children.

Joint selection of books by librarian, teacher, and pupil.

Attractive, readable, short booklets and leaflets issued by Extension Services.

Cooperation by the Extension Service in promoting libraries and encouraging reading.

Remedial reading clinics.

Training in rapid reading.

School and college training in how to use a library.

3. Experimental Projects

A study of Adult Education in Rural Areas by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and the Fund for Adult Education of the Ford Foundation.

Discussion project in the Field of Citizenship and the American Heritage, by the American Library Association and the Ford Foundation, in six experimental areas, including rural areas.

Trials in Stimulation of Reading and Use of Books, by the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers Council.

Studies in making regional and county library demonstrations more effective.

Study in library accounting.

Berelson study.

Readership studies made by papers and magazines.

4. What Additional Things Need to be Done

Such methods, approaches, and devices as have been listed above need to be used more generally and adapted widely to local conditions and problems. Much has been done, but much more needs to be done.

Rural people need to be informed of the existing readable, attractive, and interesting literature that is available.

Findings of research need to be put to use in developing additional literature that will make attractive, interesting, and satisfying reading for rural people. Great progress has been made in developing books for children that are geared to their interests, needs, and reading abilities. Similar progress is needed in the development of reading materials for adults that will stand a better chance of competing with the many other media that are demanding that adult's attention and time.

All media, including television, should be used to promote and encourage reading. Television, for example, seems to offer great possibilities in interesting people in reading, and advantage should be taken of these possibilities rather than regarding this medium as a competitor to reading.

To help meet the need for librarians, youths in high schools and colleges should be informed about the possibilities of the library profession as a career. To make

this effective, adequate salary scales will need to be established in the profession.

As rapidly as possible, trained librarians should be employed to take the place of untrained, volunteer librarians. Volunteers can be of most help in stimulating interest in reading among rural people through support of library work, advisory services, liaison work, and similar activities which are essential if the people of rural communities are to have needed facilities for and interest in reading. The cooperation of all organizations and educational agencies is essential.

State libraries need to be greatly strengthened so that they can do a more adequate job of stimulating the improvement of local libraries and of serving as a source of reading materials.

Problem I. Stimulation of Interest in Reading Among Rural People

Topic B. What can be and is being done by organizations - extension groups, farm organizations, Parent-Teachers' Associations, churches, etc.

Mrs. Mary Switzer, Group Leader
Margaret McElderry, Recorder

I. What is the Present Situation?

The basis of democracy lies in voluntary groups and organizations. Organizations can achieve the purposes for which they exist, only as they have knowledge of facts. These come primarily from the printed word, which is permanent and can be passed on. Therefore, there is a need to stimulate interest in reading, and organizations have a responsibility in stimulating this interest.

There is a lack of reading interest. Schools, libraries, families and organizations must work together to create reading interest. Their own vitality is involved, and we believe that this interest can be stimulated.

II. What is being done:

1. Reading programs through home demonstration and Farm Bureau groups (Jackson, N. C.; Jordan, Ark.)
2. Book collections available at meetings, camps, churches and schools (Armour, Md.)
3. Book lists through libraries, State colleges, and organized publishers.
4. Written and oral book reviews (Warnecke, Mich.) Help has been given in the technique of book reviewing through clinics, outlines, etc.
5. Book demonstrations, given with bookmobile, by the librarian (Jogglin, N.Y.; Jackson, N. C.)
6. Use of conferences to books from pulpit.
7. Contribution of books to local libraries (Jordan, Ark.; Switzer, N.Y.)
8. Discussion of reading problems in groups (Hutchinson, Ohio).
9. Use of small circulating collections of books and pamphlets, secured and distributed by missionary groups (Rich, N.Y.)
10. Radio and TV programs to stimulate interest in reading (McElderry, N.Y.; Davis, Ill.)
11. Encouragement to join book clubs as a basis for starting home libraries.
12. Library and book discussion in connection with Sunday School. Interpretation of books by librarian and local people (Armour, Md.)

III. Experimental Projects

1. Tape recordings of:

- (1) book review
- (2) discussion
dramatization of books to stimulate interest
- (3) Book fair - to be done cooperatively in local areas, by all organizations.

IV What can be done:

1. Visits by organizations to libraries and invitations to librarians to visit group.
2. To encourage wider use of bookmobile in connection with group meetings.
3. To impress upon organizations their own responsibility for the appearance resources and administration of the local library. Suggested use of AIA films.
4. Appreciation of the importance of discussion groups and use of pamphlets in encouraging more reading.
5. Further help in improving techniques of book reviewing.
6. More use of local people and particularly in book reviewing, selection of books and participation in reading programs.
7. Exhibits, with literature as a part of exhibit, will stimulate interest in reading.

V. Resources Available:

We believe that the knowledge of local resources and personnel is essential. Surveys by local groups, or with outside help, can make people aware of local resources, stimulate participation in using resources.

Aid in stimulating interest is available through magazines, and other sources. Collections of books from Children Book Councils can be borrowed from State libraries.

Newspapers, radio and TV, films and adult education program have information on books and reading.

Organization publications can be resource of book information. Book lists from publishers, educational institutions and libraries.

Only by having whole-hearted participation of all groups, can we gain our objective of stimulating interest in reading, as a means of creating and maintaining informed citizens.

Problem I. Stimulation of Interest in Reading Among Rural People

Topic C. What can be and is being done by reviews and criticisms - farm radio, press, magazines, and other publications.

Mrs. Lulu Evanson, Group Leader
Clifford Alston, Recorder

Most of the present book reviewing services are of little value and many times unavailable to rural people.

New York has done local leader training schools on how to do a book review and how to use tools such as Saturday Review, Library Journal, etc.

Few publications commonly read by farm people carry book reviews. Progressive Farmer carries book reviews directed to rural reader interest.

Time available for local librarians to prepare localized reviews limited. "Canned" reviews not satisfactory. Few weekly or small dailies carry book reviews. Very few radio stations carry book reviews. One county librarian in North Carolina did a popular program combining music, baseball scores and information about books, so well done that the Liberty Broadcasting Company wanted three programs a week for National hook-up.

North Carolina has project "Good Reading for Home Demonstration Clubs" in cooperation with Library Commission and Extension Service. Illinois has mimeographed publication, "Good Reading for the Family" prepared once a year also reading courses in cooperation with Illinois State Library.

Television programs few in number but effective when well done. Reviews done by local people can be effective, have been used to limited extent.

Recommendations

More book reviews in local newspapers, both daily and weekly. Should be localized. More book reviews in magazines commonly read by farm families. Use of local radio stations for book reviews. Suggest use of local people on programs with a trained person. More annotated book lists for rural schools. Get book publishers to do more advertising in local papers to get papers to carry book review.

Use of book exhibits at fairs, county meetings, etc. with an annotated take home list of books displayed. Preparation of suggested reading lists with librarian, extension people and commercial book people cooperating. Use local people to give short book reviews in groups like PTA's, extension groups, Grange, Farmers Union, etc. Trained personnel be encouraged to give informal book reviews incidental to regular work. Example, Extension agents might mention current books they have read or that relate to specific subject at hand. Get in on TV early with book review. Suggest that this conference might be followed by a State conference to discuss the situation in the specific State.

Resources:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Book stores | 5. Local libraries |
| 2. State Library Commissions | 6. Radio stations |
| 3. Extension Services | 7. Newspapers and magazines |
| 4. Farm organizations | |

Problem II. Availability of Reading Materials to Rural People

Topic A. Are the present library facilities in rural areas being fully used? How may they be supplemented?

Marjorie Luce, Group Leader

Robert West Howard, Recorder

Your discussion group is fully aware of the valiant services given in the field of the rural library by our small corps of underpaid and often unpaid librarians. We offer them our deep thanks and our future support. In furtherance of that support, we conclude that the answer to the first question above is "no." It is our conviction that rural libraries are failing to make full use of their facilities in the following areas:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Finances. | 9. Cooperation between libraries and groups. |
| 2. Physical plant. | 10. Book selections. |
| 3. General staff. | 11. Mobility. |
| 4. Trained staff. | 12. Man-interest. |
| 5. Public knowledge. | |
| 6. Local trustees. | |
| 7. Cooperation between groups. | |
| 8. Cooperation between libraries. | |

These conclusions are based on a strict discussion of the question as stated... namely, in a four-hour consideration of "present library facilities in rural areas." But in view of information available to the panel from the U. S. Office of Education and the American Library Association, members felt that the question itself was very limiting in its scope.

According to the most recent figures from State library agencies, 30 million people in the USA are without access to a local public library...and, of these, 26,000,000 live on farms and small villages. Hence, in view of recent census statistics, nearly half the people residing in rural America, including a majority of our farming population, are without public library service of any kind.

Of the 3,000 counties in the USA, only 735 provide county-wide library services... and 438 counties have no public library service...even in the county seat. In the remaining 1859 counties, public libraries are supported largely by urban taxation, are located in the cities and larger villages and are primarily for the service of the urban population. Only three States (Delaware, Massachusetts and Rhode Island) provide free library service to all of their citizens. This service ranges from 68 cents per capita per annum in Delaware to \$1.56 per capita per annum in Massachusetts.

Of the 7,400 public library systems in the nation, only 334 have annual budgets exceeding \$40,000. Another 1,916 have overall budgets ranging from \$4,000 to \$1,000... and 2,222 have annual budgets of less than \$1,000. These must cover all their expenses of salary, light, heat, rent and book purchases. Members of our group cited rural libraries in their home States with annual budgets as low as \$35.

Despite all the enthusiasm about bookmobiles, there are only 400 in operation in the USA or ...if we insist on being statistical, approximately one-eighth of one bookmobile per county.

Your discussion group concluded that a restatement of these figures is an essential part of this report, over and beyond consideration of the questions as phrased.

To return, then, to that half of rural America that is served by public libraries, our 12 alleged failures in use of present facilities are based on the following convictions:

1. Lack of public awareness of the library and public relations by the library result in failure to achieve adequate financial support for the libraries, at both local and regional levels.
2. Potential use of the physical plant of the library is not achieved.
3. Most rural service libraries have inadequate general staffs.
4. Most rural service libraries have inadequate trained staffs.
5. The public is inadequately informed of the current services and potential services available at its libraries.
6. Local trustees have not been educated to the full opportunities for public service within the libraries they supervise.
7. Little cooperation exists between service clubs, fraternal organizations, government agencies and farm organizations in exploring the realms of greater library service.
8. Insufficient cooperation exists between city or central and rural libraries.
9. For the very reason that exceptional results have been achieved in rural library services in some areas through cooperation between PTA, Home Demonstration Councils, Extension Service and local libraries, we feel that rural libraries as a whole have failed to explore this potential.
10. Many rural librarians are not making full use of the gains forthcoming through a wise selection of the books they purchase.
11. The use of 400 bookmobiles in an area 3,000 miles wide and 1,800 miles deep is, the group feels, sufficient illustration of rural library failures in "mobility."
12. Rural libraries are failing to interest men in their activities and their potentials. The public library operates...perhaps from necessity...under petticoat rule, and tends to center its appeals on the female and juvenile audiences.

In considering the second question, "How may present rural library facilities be supplemented," your discussion group offers the following recommendations:

1. By and large, the American public is not aware of the services the public library can bring them. Facilities can never be fully used until this awareness is created.
2. It should be the duty of every member of this conference to seriously consider the potential services of his or her local library to (a) family, (b) community and (c) social organizations; (d) and to take steps to achieve them. These opportunities should also be brought to the attention of Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, Grange chapters as well as to other social, fraternal and service organizations.
3. The modern rural library must touch every aspect of community life. It should serve not only as a book center but as a community center, as an information and training center in Civilian Defense, as a research center for hobbyists, farmers, gardeners and homemakers.
4. As we look toward the libraries we need in the rural USA, we must look also to that rare librarian who can open the world of books to everyone in the community and who can bring everyone into the library for an answer to personal problems. This librarian is as deeply interested in her people as in her books. She has been trained to catalogue books and to know book values. She has been forced to train herself in the community wants and uses for her books. She has painstakingly researched her community until she knows who the local authorities are on button-collecting, antique glass, earthworms, compost-rides, ballet dancing, painting, poetry, architecture and all the other very human ingredients of community and family life. Knowing this, she not only knows the markets for her books but becomes an invaluable information service in the community.
5. The above points toward the urgent need for training courses in human relations and community relations in library schools.
6. There may be danger in the organization of such societies as Friends of the Library for the obvious reason that rural communities are already burdened by social and fraternal organizations. The wiser course for the library, as a general course, might well be to strengthen its relations with existing organizations, rather than establish a time-competing organization of its own.
7. Although it is the groups' firm conviction that the control of library facilities, and both moral and financial support of the library, must remain at the community level, belief exists that rural libraries will not adequately develop until larger units, such as the county unit, function with the local unit to improve the latter's services.
8. It is the further opinion of this group that full use of library facilities in rural areas can best be fostered by placing the public library on a broader public tax basis than now exists.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

which are satisfied by the functions u_i and v_i in the domain D .

It is shown that the system of equations is solvable in the domain D if and only if the functions u_i and v_i satisfy the conditions

which are satisfied by the functions u_i and v_i in the domain D .

It is shown that the system of equations is solvable in the domain D if and only if the functions u_i and v_i satisfy the conditions

which are satisfied by the functions u_i and v_i in the domain D .

9. Joint use of school libraries by students and adults is an exciting prospect, and possibly a future solution of the rural library problem. In immediate consideration of such a project, however, it should be pointed out that experiments to date have not been a success. The feeling prevailed that this plan must be carefully integrated with school building projects and may meet eventual success in consolidated schools making wide use of adult education courses, and other community center activities.
10. Meanwhile...and thereafter, for that matter...Parent Teacher Associations should be urged to take a strong interest in the books available to children both in school libraries and in public libraries. Local PTA's could develop their own criteria of modernity and availability for reference and general reading materials available to pupils in both school and public libraries. This should be undertaken as a permanent project, with periodic inspections and discussions between PTA and library personnel.
11. The book display facilities offered by the Children's Book Council of 50 West 53rd St., New York City should be given widespread publicity and its work encouraged by rural libraries.
12. A program of public relations, adaptable by the local librarian and her supporting groups, should be developed for general distribution.
13. Library users should be encouraged to take home books appealing to the hobbies and special interests of other members of the user's family.
14. Steps should be taken to inform librarians of the services available to them through the American Library Association, the U. S. Office of Education and other public and private agencies.
15. The Extension Service and other agencies of Federal and State governments should be encouraged in a program of promoting book reading and library usage in rural areas.

The above summarize the general recommendations of the discussion, but necessarily limit the specific instances cited as illustration by the participants.

Participants in the discussion, coming from nine States and the District of Columbia and representing both private and public organizations, included in addition to the Group Leader and Recorder: Miss Anne Farrington, Wisconsin Library Commission; Mr. William Sloane, William Sloane, Associates; Mr. Paul Shank, Mennonite Publishing House; Miss Katherine Kosmack, Overseas Information Service of the State Dept.; Miss Virginia Neel of the National Education Association; Mrs. J. Homer Rensberg of the National Home Demonstration Council; Mr. Nathan Hurwitz of Book Previews; Mrs. Russell Wilder, book store proprietor of Rochester, Minn.; Mr. Sherman Briscoe, Information Specialist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; Miss Nora Beust, Children's Book Consultant, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency; Mr. A. L. McNeal, Rural Library Services, Univ. of Tennessee; and Dr. Ralph Shaw, Librarian, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Problem II. Availability of Reading Materials to Rural People

Topic B. How can commercial distribution of books be extended to increase service to rural areas?

Maurice Wieting, Group Leader
Sanford Cobb, Recorder

General discussion of the problems involved in increasing the scope of the commercial distribution of books developed the following points:

1. There is a real need for study of the reading tastes - likes and dislikes - of rural readers on the part of publishers and distributors.
 - a. fiction - moral and ethical viewpoint
 - b. non-fiction - simplicity of style
2. There is a need for schools to prepare young people for reading. Reading should be fun - not a chore. There is a need for reading clinics for adults in rural areas.
3. More should be done to play up the values of reading in radio, television and movies.
4. Children and adults should be actively encouraged to build their own home libraries.
5. There is a definite need for the intelligent stocking of books for sale in small-town newsstands or other stores that may handle books.
6. The development of local discussion groups will encourage people to seek information from books.
7. Every effort should be made to encourage the dissemination of information on reading through county demonstration agents.

Specifically the following basic methods of increasing service to rural areas were proposed:

1. Train county extension workers to use book reference material and advise them how to secure information on the commercial distribution of reading material (induction and in-service training).
2. Set up facilities for wide distribution of prepared book lists on special or general topics.
3. Encourage the adoption of basic information service on books through existing commercial agencies (booksellers, book clubs, mail order houses, etc.)
4. Encourage State universities to conduct short courses or conferences on bookselling.

Problem II. Availability of Reading Materials to Rural People

Topic B. How can community distribution of books be extended to increase services to rural areas?

Members: William, Group leader
Stanford John, Recorder

General discussion of the problem involved in increasing the scope of the community distribution of books developed the following points:

1. There is a real need for study of the reading habits - likes and dislikes - of rural residents on the part of publishers and distributors.

- a. Likes - novel and technical viewpoint
- b. Dislikes - similarity of style

2. There is a need for schools to increase young people's reading habits. There is a need for reading clubs for adults in the area.

3. There should be some way to put up the value of reading in terms of education and service.

4. Children and adults should be actively encouraged to build their own book libraries.

5. There is a definite need for the distribution of books for sale in small-town restaurants or other places that may handle books.

6. The development of local discussion groups will encourage people to seek information from books.

7. Every effort should be made to encourage the dissemination of information on reading through county extension agents.

Specifically the following basic methods of increasing service to rural areas were proposed:

1. Train county extension workers in the book reference method and advise them how to secure information on the individual distribution of reading material (information and literature service).
2. Set up facilities for the distribution of prepared book lists on special or general topics.
3. Encourage the adoption of local information service on books through existing community agencies (bookstore, book club, mail order houses, etc.).
4. Encourage State universities to conduct short courses or conferences on bookkeeping.

5. Request publishers to study their advertising in regard to regional markets and rural interests.
6. Request publishers to test advertising in farm media.
7. Recommend that publishers get more books out for review in rural areas.
8. Develop mechanics for Book Fairs and Book Bazaars in cooperation with booksellers.
9. Test the possibilities of selling books by traveling bookshops.
10. Study the feasibility of selling books through library extension service and bookmobiles.
11. Study the sale of books through farm stores or, in collaboration with booksellers, through farm organizations.
12. Prepare a bulletin through USDA on How to Obtain a Book.
13. Study experiments made by paper-bound book publishers in rural areas and encourage further surveys in this field.
14. Encourage the development of reading aides and cooperative ownership of books.
15. Prepare book news and book review service for distribution to rural papers and radio stations.
16. Encourage efforts to increase the purchase and use of books in all areas, institutional and in the home.

5. Request publishers to study their advertising in regard to regional markets and rural libraries.
6. Request publishers to send advertising in form matter.
7. Recommend that publishers get more books out for review in rural areas.
8. Develop mechanism for book fairs and book fairs in cooperation with bookstores.
9. Test the possibilities of selling books by traveling bookstores.
10. Study the possibility of selling books through library extension service and bookstores.
11. Study the sale of books through farm stores or in cooperation with bookstores, through farm organizations.
12. Promote a collection through UDA on how to obtain a book.
13. Study experimental sale by government book publishers in rural areas and encourage further surveys in this field.
14. Encourage the development of reading clubs and cooperative ownership of books.
15. Prepare book news and book review service for distribution to rural centers and radio stations.
16. Encourage efforts to increase the purchase and use of books in all areas, institutional and in the home.